the qualifications of its members, of which the body itself is the sole and sovereign indge. A law the qualifications of its members of which the body liself is the sole and sovereign judge. A law may be violated, a particular wrong may succeed, but a principle that subverts the system is certainly the end of that form of government. This is the source from which Grant claims to derive his powers; and the executive authority claimed by him is not only oppressive ages gruel, but mean and needlosome. HE SETS OF AND FUTS DOWN A STATE GOVERNMENT TO SUIT HIS WILL AND CAPRIGE, and then instead of leaving it to take care of itself, to assumes to regulate, through his agents officers and soldlers, all its internal affairs, from organizing its Legislature down to the police regulations of a municipality.

Legislature down to the police regulations of a municipality.

SOUTHEEN OUTRAGES.

No doubt it will be claimed that there was a necessity for the action taken by the President in this case, growing out of the disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in the South; and here somes up again the question of Southern outrages. I thought this question was disposed of mat iail, and would never be revived again. The independent press took hold of it and disabused the public mind of the impressions that had been made by false statements and reports. They cannot be revamped and find currency at the North. People leef that we have already had enough and too much of this; they will not brook further agitation on the subject. It was not strange that at the close of the war the North should have cherished strong feetings of hostility toward the South. Passions and prejudices ran high, and to gratily retentments many things were done that were against the interests of our own people. And this was natural. But I celleve that now conservative men of all parties agree that this persistent policy in hate is not only needless and cruel, but it is too expensive; it costs too much; and sell-interest, if no higher motive, should dictate a change in the policy that diminishes the productive industry and impairs the resources of the South. We must dispense with the luxury of revenge. Depression and impoverishment are too widespread to waste one drop of our resources. It was bad enough to depicte and impoverish ourselves so long by obstructing the richest and broadest channels of business and interentage. We should now strike Bown the hand that would residue the stream of Carlon our propersion and interests and interentage. We should now strike Bown the Passions that are dying out, and find a procession and the procession and the procession of the propersion and the procession of the process of the passions that are dying out, and find a process of the passions that are dying out and the process of the process of the process of t SOUTHERN OUTRAGES. THAT NEVEL MORE SHALL ITS EXALTING AND ABOUND-ING CURRENTS FLOW OUT TO ENRICH THE LAND. The truth is, this country is one in its growth and interests; it is a body knit together, joint to joint and limb to himb. You cannot mangle or disjoint a part of it without marring the proportions and strength of the whose. We may preve one side, but the blood that runs out weakens the whole frame. The South has been solvely smitted until it is wasted almost to skin and bone, and can scarcely drag itself along; and now the North, with its promu and stately step, halfs and stands arriast as it begins to realize that its vital energies have been ooxing from the wounds its own ands have inflicted, And this halts and stands agnast as it begins to realize that its vital energies have been ooxing from the would its own ands have inflicted. And this body of the American people will never stand upports, five gib will never return to 19 mbos, the glow of health to 118 was choese, until its augry brow is cooled in a purer and nobier atmosphere than that of abecation and revenge. LET US THEN GIVE OF RESELVES TO THE WORK OF RECONCILIATION AND PEACE, AND WHILE WE STRIKE DOWN WITH ONE HAND THIS LATEST AND BOLDEST ATTEMPT TO DESTROY OUR LIBERATES, WE WILL REACH OUT THE OTHER OF GATHER IN CLOSE AND SURE EMBRACE OF ROGHERHOOD AND UNION THIS PLOPLE FROM WHOM WE HAVE SO LONG BEEN SEPARATED.

SPEECH OF GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS

MR. MAYOR AND FRILDW CITIZENS:-On Saturday evening I received unexpectedly the invitation of your committee to address this meeting. I had taken no part in the preliminary arrangements, and had not even signed the call for the ecting. Had I believed myself capable of uttering a word on this occasion with a partisan purpose I should have declined the invitation and held my peace. But this meeting has no party character. Parties are organized to carry on and give effect to differences of opinion concerning the administration of the Republic. This meeting is called to consider how the Republic can be saved. It is called to protest, with all the force that can be given to public opinion, against an act of usurion that strikes the civil liberties of the courtry at their very heart. I had thought, lellow citizens, during the war, and for some time alterward, that I had drained to the dregs the bitter cup of public calamity; that I had suffered all that a lover of free institutions can suffer from their violation. When I saw the writ of nabeas torpus of the Chief Justice of the United States prevented by military power from reaching an imprisoned citizen; when men were seized and cast into dungeons on the telegrams of a Secretary of War or a Secretary of State; when men, not in the army or the navy, were tried for their hves before military commissions, in places where the civil tribunals were in juli force and undisputed exercise of their functions; and when, at last, after peace was restored and there was a general ion to all the just authority of the government, I saw the South en States dealt with as if they were foreign countries conquered in war and annexed by right of conquest to the United States. I thought that I had endured all that a citizen can endure of mortification, of distress, of despair for the safety of our free institutions. Yet I tried, honestry tried to find an excuse for these inings. I saw that multitudes of my c untrymen, whose patriotism I could not noubt, held these things to be in some degree excusable, and were willing to believe that they boded no permanent things to the public horties. I do not say that I acquiesced in their judgment. but I did try to appreciate their reasoning. And now what has happened? Here is an act done in now what has happened? Here is an act done in a time of peace, profound peace, that is so dangerous to all civil rections, so boils and reckless a modation of law, so completely an act without expense, that men who have condoned everything ese are competed to speak out. And now let me becupy a lew moments of your time in a plain electrote define this act. In every country on earth where free parliamentary government exists it is a fundamental principle of law hat every sitting member of a legislative body is ensured to noid his seat and exercise his functions as a member until the body liself has declared that ac was not duly elected, or is otherwise disqualified. This principle is not peculiar to us, although it is universally held to be part of our law. In England and in all ner colonies—in the whole of that magnificent Empire, extending late infree-quarters of the glooc, where the flag and the speech of England have carried english liberty—this principle prevails. If you will reflect upon it for a moment you will see that without it there never could be any legal preasuzation of a legislative body. The very existence and continuity of a legislative body as a co-ordinate and hacependent orange of government depend upon this principle—that those who are principal and interpendent orange of government depend upon that principle—that those who are principle in the body itself declares otherwise. From this it follows, by irresistiole necessity, that no external authority, no outside power, be it civil or military, can in any way act upon the right of any member to continue in his place and to exercise his functions; and it is, incretore, as plain a proposition as any tratin mathematics that by whomsoever ordered, or by whomsoever done, the fortible explision of a single member, by any theory but the order of that body because it destroys its authority. In the present case the circumstance that five members were lorothy expected by solders of the United States is an aggravation of great atrocity; but what I wish y a time of peace, profound peace, that is so dan perous to all civil reedom, so boid and reckless of

sembly of Louisiana ceased to exist. Some other power had usurped the function of deciding who are members.

Fellow citizens, many years ago I set myself to study the pointical institutions of our mative land; to learn and to set forth how and way it was, that out of the throes of revolution and the sufferings and turmoil of war, there arose that complex and beauthful system of civil liberty which has come doed to be. I found that above and beyond all other influences or a personal muture it was due to this—that the great leader of our armies, he who had conducted us to victory and enabled us to accomplish a revolution, was a man who had a projound reverence for the civil powers and a fixed determination never to allow the military power to obtain an ascendency. There was many and many a time in this darkest praided of our revolutionary was when washington would have been remporability furtified by half of the civilized world, nay, by a majority of manking, if his had dispersed Congress and State Legislatures at the point of the bayonet, and had taken been found that the surface of the point of the bayonet, and had taken been found that the surface of the point of the point of the surface of the s TVER EXCELLED BY MORTAL MAN; BECAUSE HE OULD NOT PERMIT THE MILITARY POWER, ON WOULD NOT PERMIT THE MILITARY POWER, ON ANY PRETEXT, TO INFLICT THE SLIGHTERS WOUND DYON THE SACRED BODY OF CIVIL LIBERTY, THAT YOU POSSESS THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER WHICH YOU LIVE. It was in the days of my early manbood that I began to learn these things, and from that day to this, wherever I have been I have kept hanging upon my walls in the best form I could obtain the longe of that serene and majestic countenance that so speaks to the American heart in a never-ceasing admonstrant to be watenium over the trusts of our civil recoom, and I couless to you, my countrymen, that, loughing by day and by hight into those thoughtful, half meismondy eyes, which so speaks the warnings of that great heart, the semestimes almost led to know before

them and to say, "O Father of thy Country, O sould that was wise and good and particule, save us, save us from a weak admiration for military giory! Save us from the passions that destroy, from the canker of indifference that eats away; from the negligence that undermines that foundations of hebrry?" If one who does not hold to the intercession of the saints, and who believes that prayer should never be addressed to any but the Supreme Bengin, could be excused for such a retigious inconsistency, it might be when he looks upon the image of Washington in those desenceate days.

No Right to Investigate by the supreme Bengin, could be excused for such a retigious inconsistency, it might be when he looks upon the image of Washington in those desenceate days.

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of military despotism.

SPECH OF MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Mr. PRESIDENT and FELLOW CITIZENS—I am here
to-night not as the representative of any party,
but us one of the oldest merchants of the city to
express what I honestly think is the seeing of the
business men of the country. I do not come to
denounce the general policy of the administration,
nor the party with which for many years I have
been identified, out to frankly object to the further
interference by the openeral government with the nor the party with which for many years I have been identified, out to Irankly object to the further interference by the general government with the legislature of the southern States, or in any way to attempt to infidence the votes of those States, or decide as to the results of their elections. Ten years have now passed since the close of the war, and there is a very general feeling that the time has come when we should all adopt the language of the President and say, "Let us have peace." It was not reasonable to expect that such a radical change in the social system of the South, by which 4,000,000 or slaves were emancipated and then enfranchised, could have taken place without more or less frictions in their local governments. I submit that there has been less than might, under the circumstances, have been expected, and that the slaves, as a general thing, have disappointed the people North and South by their quiet and peacent behavior. Many predicted that they would not work and that the cotton fields would be waste, and this no longer be the principal country for producing that staple; but lacts have decided the question. The last two years have been fully up to the average years before the war.

What THE SOUTH NOW NEEDS IS CAPITAL

longer be the principal country for producing that stapic; but hots have deceided the question. The last two years have been fully up to the average years before the war.

WHAT THE SOUTH NOW NEEDS IS CAPITAL TO DEVELOP HER RESOURCES, BUT THIS SHE CANNOT OBTAIN 'TILL CONFIDENCE IN HER STATE GOVENNENTS CAN BE RESTORED, AND THIS WILL NEVER BE DONE BY FEDERAL BAYONETS. They must be left to work out this problem among temselves, in view of all their interests, to which party they will belong. It would never do for them to suppose that they are always to be in opposition to the writes as their only safety, and that the general government will protect them. They must be that they are always to be in opposition to the writes as their only safety, and that the general government will protect them. They must be made to understand that in many things their interests are mutual, and it will be are better for them if they cast in their lot with the different parties, so as to secure the influence and protection of that to which they belong, rather than keep up a constant political war of races.

The great object of the war was to perpetuate the union of the States under the constitution, and now if, after all the cost of blood and treasure, we are to sail in this, and remain as we are, with our Southern States still paralyzed, her cities crushed by taxation, property constantly decilining, business conducted under great disadvantage and her merchants struggling to maintain their credit—to this extent our effort has lailed. How can we at the North expect to prosper when such a large part of the Union is suffering? We are tood in sacred Scripture that "il one member suffer all the members suffer with it." Nothing can be truer in this case. Many of us cot the south by appointing many Northern men to places of trust in the South, who have, in their turn, been active in securing the voices of the freedmen and making them leef that the Union suffering we have treed this long enough. Now let the South slove them work out their own surrection which the State cannot control will the general government interiere. As merch ins, we want to see the South gain her normal position in the commerce of the country; nor can we hope for a general revival of business while things remain as they now are. Again I say, "Let us have neare."

a general revival of business while things remain as they now are. Again I say, "Let us nave peace."

Governor Salomon then said:—
Fellow Citilens—It the American people at this particular time, after hearing the news that has come to us, should not rise in their majesty and procest against the acts of military usurpation in Louistana, then I shall believe that the love of liberty has passed away. But, my fellow citizens, there does not appear to be any fear of this act being passed unmoticed, at least in this city, as I see by this monsier meeting that the people have risen en masse, indignant at the action of the federal authorities. Such acts as these interier with the legislative organizations. Disporsing a legislative body by military authority is no new thing in the world; but it happens it is in this country. You will remember in '48 there was one of those unfortunate revolutions in France, when Louis Philippe had to fly and a republic was established. In Cermany also there stose a commotion, not so violent, perhaps, as that in France, as the Anglo-Saxon race are more apt to submit rather than appeal the arms. They wished to have real unity in Germany, and, in addition, they also desired to establish in the several States constitutional government instead of monarchical rule, several revolutions took place among them, the revolution of March. 1848, in Bernia which resulted in the King promising that he would give his people aconstitution during the entire summer, But presently there came a change in the action of the King, and he arrived at the concussion that he would discove this legislative body that had been called together by him. He spread a coroin of truops around the city, and on the thin the consequently the king marched his troops into the city and concentrated them to get states on the unit had been called together by him. He spread a coroin of truops around the city, and on the but of the should again call them together a Prisadim. The Legislative Assembly declined to disperse, and consequent haited all the night on their arms, not touching a single man, but waiting until the Assembly dispersed. The mintary then entered the building and closed it up so that the memoers were refused admission on the next morning. That act, together with many other acts, were the commencement of the revolution of 1848 in Prussia. It was those deeds that drove many a young man to this country to seek the liberty they could not flid at home. One of those men, whose voice has been heard in the legislative halls of the United States speaking against this action in Louisiana, is Senator Carl Schurz. Sir, Il kings claim the right to such action, the constitution of the United States gives no such authority to its executive officers. Mayor Wickham then arose and stated that

there were several other speakers present, but as it was getting so into he moved that the meeting stand adjourned. The immense crowds that througed the hah then slowly passed out by me different exits and returned to their homes, satisfied with having occupresent at the greatest meeting ever held in the Cooper Institute. THE OUTSIDE DEMONSTRATION. Hundreds of people, was were unable to obtain admission to the hall, congregated about the grand entrance, on Eighth street, and organized themselves into an informal meeting. Several parties, whose names could not be obtained, made parties, whose names could not be obtained, made speeches and were iously encered.

The shameful negligence of the police was commented on by every one. In several spots throughout the half during crowds had located themselves, and during the early part of the meeting prevented the speakers from being heard. It was notorious, although the disturbance was protracted, that the police were never lear those places. The non-partisan crowd dually succeeded in quieting the nowling ruffians who sought to disturb the quiet of the house.

CALIFORNIA SPEAKS following despatch from the Democratic State Central Committee of California arrived too late to be read at the meeting:-"The people and press of California, irrespective of party, with insignificant exceptions, denounce the neurosuce of Great and Speriden in invading

by military force the legislative halls of a sovereign State. They demand that Sheridan be dismissed the service and punished. His request that the President brand the citizens that the President brand the citizens of Louisiana as banditti, in order that he might butcher them, together with Secretary Belknap's telegram to Secridan of the 6th inst.—'The President and all or as have full confidence in son, and thoroughly approve our course'—has aroused in this State that deepest indignation. We join in your pairione protest against this hold and wicked attack on American citizenship, and carnestly hope your deliberations to-night may result in removing in some degree the numiniation and disgrace which the present administration has thrown upon a nation of forty midlions of people."

GERRIT SMITH MEMORIAL

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GERRIT SMITH BY THE COLORED CITIZENS AND OLD ABOLITION-ISTS OF NEW YORK.

There was a peculiar fitness in the meeting held at the Shiloh Presbyterian church, on Sixta avenue, last evening, when the colored citizens and old abolitionists of New York met to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Gerrit Smith. who for so many years, amid evil and good report, was the energetic and munificent champion of the downtrodden and oppressed of that race to which the former belonged and who did so much to give respectability to the charcter of the latter when the very name was a byword and a feproach. Above the rostrum, against the wall, the flag of the Union was gracefully draped, surmounting a portrait of him whom they had assembled to honor. No other decorations were Scriptural scenes which were hung about the walls. Soon after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. Henry H. Garnet, and the following officers were appointed :- President, Brother John Peters n; Vice Presidents, T. S. W. Titus, Brother John Cary, Samuel Johnson and others. Several secretaries were also appointed. Religious exerci-es followed, le 1 by the President, Dr. Garnet then read the memorial, prefacing it by a lew remarks relative to the object for which may had met. It is addressed to Mrs. Smith and

Dr. Garnet then read the memorial prelacing it by a lew remarks relative to the object for which may had met. It is addressed to Mrs. Smith and its as follows:—

THE MEMORIAL.

DEAR MARAME—We meekly bow to the dispensation of I lying Providence by which your beloved husband and our esteemed and venerated friend, the late flon. Gerrit smith, has been removed from the earth. When he we can commend, our words are almost useless and unnecessary. For hearly the had of a century the his and character of our dearned friend have attracted the admiration and praise of not only the friends or humanily and progress of his own country, but have also evoked the benedictions of all humane and generous people of all Christian lands, wherever his philanthropy has been known or his name pronounced.

Born an heir to immense riches, he might have pursued through life a path far away from a familiarity with the wants of the poor; but, nevertheless, he lived and died a true and consistent triend of those who were needy and softly instincts, a gentleman by birth, education and association; yet he was kind and condescending to the humolest chaid of his Father and his God. Although he was a prescriber and a man of refined and threw luminoist into the ranks of the army of freedom and threw luminoist into the ranks of the army of freedom and threw luminoist into the ranks of the army of freedom and sacrifices that wore experienced by the objects of the highest culture, he fore himself away from the walks at that would have been most consenial to his father and associations to the highest munificence in his benefactions to institutions of learning; a large landoubler, he distributed fiberally of his possessions to the homeless rank were experienced by the objects of the highest on the morane. He had benefactions to institutions of learning; a large landoubler, he distributed fiberally of his possessions to the homeless rank made the return and the spirit of our national constitution and the fundamental laws of the land his careful study, which the patriaren Job gives of himself is literally true of Gerit Smith.

"When the ear heard me it blessed me, because I delivered the poor that cried and the intherless and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. Eyes was I to the bind and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor and the cause which I knew not I searched out. I brake the laws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his tee. It."

the aws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his tee.h."

From his youth he was the friend of the oppressed and wronged, and, like the young irefules, he exhibited his spirit in his early attempts to strangie the serpont of human slavery.

The remembrance of his superlative excellent qualities of himland and heart, together with his princely and commanding personnal presentes his deep-toned and sweet and unsurpassed clouwence and irresistible logical powers, his sincers and earnest piety and the serme and hallowed light which he shed in his family and his quiet and peacetti death and the pro-ound respect paid to his memory by all classes of the people—these anderd all the relief there is for us in our great and irreparable loss. With a becoming spirit we can but utter the lament of the universal Christian Church—"rhe Lord gave and the Lord has thaken away. Bessed be the name of the Lord."

This succetting, composed of many colored citizens and

be the name of the Lord."

This meeting, composed of many colored citizens and old abolitionists of the city of New York, would most respectfully convey to Nrs. Smith and her bereaved smithy an irrelatives our heartfelt and sincers sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained, with the assurance that we mourn with them and inimite our loars with theirs. The meeting orders this memorial to be struck by its officers and transmitted to Mrs. Smith and family.

In moving the adoption of the memorial Dr. Garnet paid an eloquent tribute to the noble qualities of the deceased. He was followed by George W. Ross, an old abolitionist, and by John Cochrane, after which the meeting adjourned. THE MARINE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL

MEETING.

One of the most pleasing reunions of the year was that of the above society, which took place last evening at Kolb's, No. 120 Pearl street, the occasion being the 165th anniversary of its charter. At four o'clock P. M. fully fifty venerable gentlemen, who have been shipmasters and merchants in traversing the dangerous paths of the ocean, assembled in an upper room to elect their officers as is provided by a charter granted them by George While the present readers of the HERALD are not specially interested in George III., who commissions there gentlemen "by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," &c., they are interested in the survivors of the gentlemen who secured the original charter from our last Dictator.
The business meeting was called to order by the President, Capitam John M. Ferrier, when Treasurer William A. Ellis reported the financial condition of the society as follows:—

The report was received and ordered on fig.
The venerable Secretary, Mr. Joseph Perkins, made his report, showing that Guring the year four shipmasters and four honorary members had been elected, five members had ded and one pensioner had been added to the list, while \$4,955 had been disbursed in pensions. The report was received and placed on file. The President then appointed Captains linker, Prou and Weyman as teners to conduct the election of officers for the been disbursed in pensions. The report was received and placed on file. The President then appointed Captains linker, Prou and Weyman as teners to conduct the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. George W. Blant, Phot Commissioner, made a speech in the interest of Captain show. President of the Phot Commission, for Second Vice President. He also reported that having been appointed a Commissioner o. Sailors' Boarding Houses, he had the pleasure to state that 70 of the 120 boarding house keepers and complied with the law, and, in his opinion, all would. The ballot resulted in the election of the following ticket of the ensuing year:—

For President—John M. Ferrier.

For Frest Vice President—Ambrose Snow.

For Second Vice President—S. G. Tinker.

For Attorney—William Allen Eutler.

This ticket is the ame as last year, except that Captain Tinker succeeds a decased member. The President reappointed the standing committee of last year, and on being re-elected stated that he thanked the society for his re-election, "In all probability," said ne, "I shall never attend another meeting. My age tells me I am pretty near Jordan; but while I am with you I shall do all in my power for the interests of the society," A banquet followed, in which all the veteran members who held their society dinner or more importance than the Cooper Union meeting participated.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

On Sunday evening Ann McCormick, a woman fity years of age and born in Ireland, was killed on the corner of Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue by being run over by steam dummy No. 10s, belonging to the Hudson River Rauroad Com-pany. Deceased lived at No. 507 West Thirtieth street. Coroner Woltman was nettied in the

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE

A fire broke out yesterday morning in an outhouse attached to the Hamilton Park Hotel, at Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue, that caused a damage of about \$100. The Fire Marshal has taken charge of the matter, as it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. An examination into the sacts of the case will be held to-day. CONGRESS.

Trenchant Speech of Senator Carl Schurz on Louisiana.

THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER.

Self-Government Destroyed in a Sovereign Commonwealth.

Lawlessness of a Little Brief Authority.

the Federal Executive.

BEWARE OF CÆSARISM.

What the Stretching of the President's Power May Lead To.

The House Passes a Resolution of Inquiry.

ABERT, THE RECUSANT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1875. Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., presented a memorial of citizens of Detroit, asking the passage of a bill defining a gross of matches. A similar memorial from citizens of Chicago was presented by Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., both of which were reierred to the Committee on Finance.

THE COUSHATTA TROUBLES. Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark., said he supposed every Senator desired all the information which could be obtained in regard to the Louisians trouble. He, therefore, asked unanimous consent to take up and pass the resolution hereto:ore submitted by him, requesting the Secretary of War. if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the official report and com munications of Major Lewis Merrill, United States Army, in reference to the Conshatta troubles.

Mr. MERRIMON, (dem.) of N. C., objected, Mr. CLAYTON then gave notice that he would move to take up and consider the resolution as soon as the morning business should be dis-

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Little Kanawha River, in the State of West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. STEVENSON (dem.) of Kv., from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of the United States District Judge for Vermont. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CLAYTON MORRELLI'S EXPLOITS.
Mr. CLAYTON moved that the Senate proceed to
the consideration of his resolution caling upon
the Secretary of War for the report of Major Lewis the Secretary of War for the report of Major Lewis Merrili, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis inquired if this was the same Major Merrili who was on duty in South Carolina, where he committed outrages upon inoffensive citizens and was alterward transferred to Louisiana where he handouffed citizens, cut telegraph wires and committed sundry other offences for which he was now under arrest. He (Mr. Davis) would like to have the resolution amended so as to have General Emory report upon the conduct of this same officer.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had known Major Merrili for years, and sil he knew 2bout him led him to believe that he was an honorable man and a true soldier, a soldier who dared to do his duty in the care of all the abuse levelled at every soldier who dared to co his duty in a Southern State.

Mr. CLAYTON then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the concluding portion in reference to the Cousantta troubles and inserting the words, "Relating to certain disorders in Louisians."

GENERAL EMORY'S REPORTS AND LETTERS.
Mr. Merrimon submitted an amendment
questing the Secretary of War to lay before
Schale the official letters, communications

Senate the official letters, communications and reports of General Emory, of the United States Army, in reference to any disorders in any way connected with the late elections in Louisiana. Mr. CLAYTON opposed the amendment, and said if it was the intention of the Senator from North

If it was the intention of the Senator from North Carolina by his ingenious subterings to suppress the informatio called for by his (air. Clayton's) resolution, he wanted the responsibility to rest with his friend's (fir. Merrimon) party.

THREATS TO ASSASSINATE GRANT.

Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La., said while Congress was considering the events occurring in Louisiana, it might as well give some attention to events near at home. It should not forget that here in the city of Washington, in the Capital of yesterday, was a direct proposition for the assassination of the President.

day, was a direct proposition for the assassination of the President.

Mr. Thurkman, (dem.) of Ohlo—Which capital?

Donn Plate's capital or this capital? (Laughter.)

Mr West then sent to the Ciert's desk and had read an article from the Capital of yesterday, commenting on the recent anonymous letters threatening assassination, and stating, of course, that such a course would be deplorable. But lawless violence is a dangerous game and sometimes ends in the destruction of its instigators. He also had read a communication, sinced "J. H. H.," published in the New York Tribune of Saturday last, concuding as follows:—"Some one will pay Buttas to this Grant's Cresar without fail, which, by the way, would be a great plessing to the courtry."

Britins to this Grant's Clesar without fail, which, by the way, would be a great plessing to the country."

Resuming his argument, Mr. West said there was an atmosphere of assassination not only in Washington but in the metropolis of the country, and asked if the Senator from Onio (Mr. Thuriman) would be accetious over this. He (air, West) knew the Senator would rive in his seat and condemn assassination. He thought it bad taste for any Senator to state that Major Merrill was under arrest unless he knew the fact.

Mr. Thuriman said he was not in a dramatic mood this morning, and the refore did not propose to take part in the comeny which the Senator from Louisana had seen fit to present on the stage this morning. As to incetiousness, he (air, Indiman) thought if the editor of the Capital was not facetious next Studday over the speech of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. West), then Don Platt would nave lost that wit of when he had nad the reputation for the last thirty years. As to the Tribars, he (Mr. Thuriman) never saw the article read, though that paper did not need any defence from him; it was able to take care of itself. When he senator (Mr. West) asked if any Senator here detended assassination he put an imperiment and an inselect question. This was not a country for assassination. There never was an assassination man herica which the whole American people did not condemn. The attempt of the Senator (Mr. West) to create the impression here that assassination was in the air was about the airiest buoble ever found in an empty head, (Great languier.)

(Great laughter.)

The amendment submitted by Mr. Clayton, to strike out the words 'relating to certain disorders in Louisiana," was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon, calling for the official report of General Emory in regard to disorders in any way connected with the late election, was also agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Mr. Kelly, (dem.) of Oregon, presented a memorial in layor of the passage of the bill providing for the construction of the Portland. Dailes and Salt Lake Kailroad and Telegraph, and for the performance of sil government service free of charge. Laid on the table, the bill having already been reported to the Senaie.

Mr. Praff. (rep.) of ind., introduced a bill chartering the Forty-first Parallel Railroad Company of the United States of America, from Lake Errie to the Missouri River, and to limit the rates of treight thereon. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. Bierman, (rep.) of Ohio, said he introduced the bill by request, but ne was very lar from committing himself to its provisions.

SENATOR SCHURZ ON LOUISIANA.

SENATOR SCHURZ ON LOUISIANA. Mr. SCHURZ. (11b.) of Mo., then called up the res olution submitted by him on Friday last instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation of Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-governent under the constitution and report with the least po sible delay by bill or otherwise.

The galleries being crowded, Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky., moved that the privileges of the floor, in rear of the seats, be granted to saules who oould not gain admission to the galleries. Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., objected.

resolution submitted by him :-

I beg the Senae to believe that I approach the subject before w in no partison spirit. About to retire to private station, the success of no party can beneat, the lefe at of no party injure me. except in those incrests I have in common with all American citizets, whose children's fortunes are bound up in there of this Republic. I have formed my opinions with deliberation and in an impartial manner. I shall indeavor to express them in cal and temperate language. The subject is so grave that passion or prejudice should have no share in

our judgment. I contess that the news from Louisiana has profoundly alarmed me. A thing has happened, which not only mever happened before in this Republic, but which I trust scarcely one of us ever thought possible. In the debates of last week it was frequently said that no expression of opinion for that occurrence was right until an official report should have aid all the facts in detail before us. I do not think so. All the important circumstances of the case have come to our knowledge through a multilude of concurrent statements, among them the elaborate despatch of General Sheridan, and thestatements of Wiltz and Kellogg. and all the points that have been mentioned as still to be cleared up seem to me of secondary con-Constitutional Safeguards Violated by sequence. All rejorts agree as to the following

THE FACTS.

On the 4th of January the Legislature of Louis-

iana was to assemble and organize. The State House was surrounded by armed forces, among troops of the United States Army. Legislature assembled without any disturbance by law. The Clerk of the old House of Representatives called the roll of members returned as elected according to the list furnished by the Returning Board. A legal quorum answered to their names. While the result was being announced, a motion was made by a member (Mr. Billieu) to appoint L. A. Wiltz temporary Speaker. That motion was put and declared car ried-not, however, by the Clerk. Mr. took possession of the Chair. The oath of office was administered to him by Justice Houston. A motion was made to appoint P. F. Trevesant Clerk and E. Flood Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem. The motion was declared carried. A resolution was then offered to admit the following persons to seats in the Legislature:—C. H. Schuyler and John States, of De Soto parish; James Brice, Jr., of Bienville parish; C. C. Dunn, of Grant parish, and and George A. Kelly, of Wynne parish. The status of these persons was the following:-The Returning Board and declined passing judgment upon the election in the four parishes named, and expressly referred the claims of the five persons whose names I have mentioned to the Legislature itself, thus distinctly recognizing the possibility of their being legally elected members of that Legislature. The question on the resolution to seat them was put and declared carried, thus admitting them to seats subject to jurther contest. They were sworn in. Mottons were made to proceed to the election of permanent omcers. L. A. Wiltz was nominated for Speaker by the conservatives and Mr. Hahn and Lowell by the republicans. The motion was declared carried. Mr. Lowell declined. The roll was called, and 55 votes were cast for Wiltz as Speaker and 2 for Hann, a legal quorum voting nd lourteen members present refusing to vote. Mr. Wiltz was sworn in, and, the roll being called. the members were also sworn in by him at the Speaker's stand-fifty-nine in all-among them five republicans, Messrs. Hahn. Baker, Drury, and Thomas, who participated in the proceedings. A permanent Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms were likewise declared elected. Upon motion, Mr. Wiltz, as Speaker, then announced that the House was permanently organized and ready for business. Upon motion of Mr. Dapré, a committee of seven on elections and returns was appointed. In the meantime considerable disturbance and confusion had arisen in the lobby, which the Sergeant-at-Arms did not succeed in quelling. Mr. Wiltz, the Speaker, then sent for General De Trobriand, United States Army, who had some time previous occupied the State House with his soldlers, and requested him to speak to the disorderly persons in the lobby, that conflict might be prevented. The General did so, and order was restored. The House proceeded with pusiness. The Committee on Elections and Returns reported, and upon their report the following persons were seated as members and sworn in :- John Aguinn, of the parish of Avoyelles; J. J. Horan, A. D. Hand and Thomas B. Vaughn, of the parish of Caddo; J. Jeffries, R. L. Luckett and G. W. Stafford, of the parish of Rapides, and William F. Schwing, of the parish of Iberia. Then, at three o'clock P. M., General De Tropriand, of the United States Army, entered the Legislative Hall in full uniform and with his aword by his side, accompa nied by his staff; and Mr. Vigirs, the Clerk of the

lowing documents: STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
N.W ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875.
General De Teorrian, Commanding:An illegal assembly of men having taken possession of the hairs of the House of Representatives,
and the police not being abort to dislodge them, I
respectfully request that you immediately clear the
hair and State House of all persons not returned
as legal members of the House of Representatives
by the Returning Board of the State.
W. P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

GOVERNOY Of the State of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW OBLEARS, Jan 4, 1875.

General DE TROBRIAND:—

The Clerk of the House, who has in his possession the roll issued by the Secretary of State as legal members of the House of Representatives, will point out to you those persons now in the hall of the House of Representatives returned by the legal Returning Boar 1 of the State.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State.

THE EJECTION OF THE LEGISLATORS. The Chair remsed to permit Mr. Vigers to read these documents to the House and to call the roll of members, whereupon General de Trobriana, United States Army, had pointed out to him by one Hugh Campbell and one F. C. Anderson persons holding seats to be elected from the Legislature of Louisiana; and those persons refusing to go out, he ordered a file of United States soldiers, with fixed bayonets, into that legislative hall, who seized the persons pointed out to them and against their projects ejected them by force from were those persons? When the Legislature convened they were claimants for seats on the ground of the votes they had received, some of them presenting claims so strong on the ground of majorities so large that a Returning Board such as Louisiana had did not dare to decide against them, and when they had been seated in a Legislature organized as I have described United States soldiers with fixed bayonets decided the case against them and took them out of the legislative hall by force. When that had been done the conservative members left that hall in a body with solemu protest. The United States soldiers kept possession, and then the republicans, under thei protection, organized the Legislature to suit themselves. Tuis is what happened in the State House of Louisians on the 4th of January. SITATE RIGHTS.
Sir, there is one thing which every free people,

living under a constitutional government, watches with peculiar lealousy as the most essential safeguard of representative institutions-it is the absolute freedom of the Legislature from interierence on the part of Executive power, especially by force. And, therefore, in a truly constitutiona government, whether the proceedings of the Legislature be good or bad, is such interserence, especially as concerns the admission of its own members, most emphatically condemned and most carefully guarded against, whether it proceeds from a Governor, or a President, or a King, whatever circumstances or pretext and whenever such interierence is successfully carried out it is always and justly looked upon as a sure symptom of the decline of free institutions There is another thing which especially the American people hold as sacred as the life element of their republican ireedom: it is the right to govern and administer their local affairs independently, through the exercise of that self-government which lives in the organism of the States; and, therefore, we find in the constitution of the Republic the power of the national government to interiere in State affairs most scrupulously limited to certain well defined cases and the observance of sertain strictly presurited forms ; and if these limi-

Mr. Schurz thin spoke as follows in myor of the | tations bearbitrarily disregarded by the national authorities we shall surely say that our system of republican government is in danger. We are by the recent events in Louislana forced to inquire how the cause of local self-government and of legislative privileges stand to-day in the United States. Before laving their hands upon things so important and sacred the authorities should have well assured themselves that they have the clearest, most obvious and most unequivocal warrant

> WARRANT FOR FEDERAL INTERFERENCE. What is that warrant? In the constitution we find but one sentence referring to the subject. It shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." There are two statutes prescribing the mode in which this is to be done, the statute of 1795 and the statute of 1807. The former provides "that in case of insurrection in any State against the government thereof it shall be lawing for the President of the United States, on applica tion of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call upon the militia of other States to suppress the insurrection." The statute of 1807 at thorizes the President to employ the regular army and navy for the same purpose, having first observed the prerequisites of law. That is all. There had been in Louisiana on the 14th of September. 1874, an insurrection against the State government recognized by the President. That State government had been overth: own by the insurgents, The President, having been called upon by Acting Governor Kellogg, issued his proclamation commanding the insurgents to desist. They did so at once and the Kellogg government was restored and has not been attacked since.

NO AUTHORITY FOR THE USE OF THE ARMY. The insurrection was totally ended. On the 4th of January there was no insurrection; the State of Louisiana was quiet; the laws were obeyed; there was no domestic violence, not even an attempt at it; the State House was surrounded by the armed ferces of the Governor; those forces were not resisted, their services were not even called into requisition; there was certainly no demand upon the President for military interference by the Legislature, nor was there by the Governor in case the Legislature could not be convened, for the Legislature did convene at the time and in the place fixed by law, and was called to order by the officer designated by law, and yet there being neither insurrection nor domestic violence-there being neither a call for military interference upon the President by the Legislature, nor by the Governor in case the Legislature could not be convened; there being not the remotest shadow of an observance of all the prerequisites of law as provided by statute, the troops of the United States proceeded, not against an ipsurrection, not against a body of men committing domestic violence, but against a legislative body, and the soldiers were used to execute an order of the Governor determining what persons should sit in that Legislature as its members. What provision of the constitution, what laws are there on the statute book farnishing a warrant for such proceedings? It is said in extenuation of the interference of the military power of the United States that the persons ejected from the Legislature by the federal soldiery were not legally elected members of that Legislature. Suppose that had been so-but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional principle-where the law authorizing United States soldiers, with muskets in their hands, to determine who is a legally elected member of a State Legislature and who not? It is said that the mode of organizing that Legislature was not in accordance with the statutes of the State. Suppose that had been so-but that is not the question. The question is, WHERE IS THE CONSTITUTIONAL OR LEGAL WARRANT

for the bayonets of the federal soldiery to interpret the statutes of States and to decide for and in a Legislature points of parliamentary law! It is said that the Governor requested the aid of United States soldiers to purge the Legislature of illegal members. That may be so, but that is not the question.

The question is, Where is the law authorizing United States soldiers to do the bidding of a State Governor who attempts to decide who are to be the members of a Legislature reguby law? It is said that trouble was threatened between contending parties in Louisiana. Suppose that had been so-but that is not the question The question is. Where is the law from which the trouble in a State, derives its power to invade a legi-lative body by armed force, to drag out per sons seated as members of a Legislature that I ask? You will search the constitution and stat utes in vain. It is my deliberate judgment, conscientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January in Louisiana constitutes gross and manifest violation of the constitution and laws. We have an act before us indicating a spirit in our government which either ignores the constitution and laws or so interprets them that they cease to be the safeguard of the independence of legislation, the rights and liberties of the people, and that spirit shows itself more slarming still in

THE INSTRUMENT THE EXECUTIVE HAS CHOSEN to carry out his will. No American citizen ear have read without profound regret and equally protound apprehension, the recent despatch of General Speridan to the Secretary of War, in which he suggests that a numerous class of citizens should, by wholesale, be outlawed as "banditti" by a mere proclamation of the President, to be delivered over to the military commander for summary judgment by a military commission. Nobody respects General Sheridan more than I do tor his brilliant deeds on the field of batile. The nation has delighted in nonoring his name, and the the Ride of Winchester and the charge at the Five Forks stain his name by an attempt to override the laws and lead a charge against the constitutional rights of his countrymen. The policy he has proposed is so appalling that every American citizen who loves his liberty stands aghast at the mere ossibility of the suggestion. It is another illustration how great a man may he as a soldier and now conspicuously unable to understand what civil law and a constitution mean, how glorious in fighting for you, but how little fit to govern you; and yet General Sheridan is not only kent in Louisiana as the instrument of the Executive will. but, after all that has happened, encouraged by the emphatic approval of the executive branch of the national government. I confess all these things have alarmed me-not me alone: for in al parts of the country the press is giving voice to the same seeling. What I learn by private information convinces me that the press is not exag

THE ALARM OF THE PROPER. On all sides we hear the questions asked, "It this can be done in Louisians, if such things be sustained by Congress, how long will it be be fore it can be done in Massachusetts and Ohio ?** How long before the constitutional rights of all the States, the seif-government of all the people, Will be trampled under foot ?

CAESARISM FORESHADOWED. How long before a general of the army may alt in the chair you occupy to decide contested elections, in order to make a majority in the Senate; and before a soldier will stalk into the House's National Representatives, and, pointing to the Speaker's mallet, say, "Take away that bauble?" Wild and exaggerated as these apprehensions may seem, yet these are the leelings you will hear expressed when the voice of the people pene trates to you; and I would ask you, can you ask what is possible and what not? Who is there among us who but three years ago would have expected to be called upon to approve the gross, most unjustifiable usurpation o Judge Durell and the President's enforcement of it as the lawful origin of a State government And who of you, when permitting that to be done would have expected to see the United States see lature to decide its organization? Permit that to